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Vol. IV.

RY 26, 182

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gratis. ll be taken for less THE AUTHORITY OF THE BAPTIST GEN-ERAL CONVENTION, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE, NORTH E STREET,

WASHINGTON CITY.

IMES D. KNOWLES, EDITOR.

Three dollars per annum .- Any brobtaining five responsible subscrichallbe entitled to the Star gratis, during . If he will himself become responfor the payment, he shall receive the gratis, so long as he retains five sub-

unications intended for publication in Elitor: Letters on business, to John S. s, the Publisher.

ceeding insertion, 25 cents.

Biography.

For the Columbian Star.

ANDREW, THE APOSTLE.

rew, the brother of Simon Peter, native of Bethsaida, and originally a When John the Baptist com-Hearing him one day set esus Christ as the Lamb of God taketh away the sin of the world, th another of John's disciples, follow-Saviour to the place of his abode. day he met with his brother Simon, oduced him to Jesus. After spendday with him, they returned to their ary business of fishing. Some months lesus, passing through Galilee, fully hed them of his divinity, and comled them to follow him; after which eem to have been his constant attendys, Andrew replied, that a lad of fishes, but "what (said he) are among so many?" It was to Andrew thin, just before our Saviour's pasnucknown the request of the Greeks they might see our Lord; and informf this was given to Jesus by these postles. Two or three days after, reward some others asked Jesus cong the destruction of the temple, and igns of his coming.

her Christ's ascension, Andrew preachome years at Jerusalem. When the sles were dispersed through all nato publish the everlasting Gospel, of the ancients relate that Andrew lled into Scythia, where he continued considerable time, preaching the m house to house, but meeting in ame to Byzantium, where he founded a ace, Macedonia, and Achaia, where he tigth arrived at Patræ, a city of Achaia, he gave his last testimony to the

hand threatened the Apostle with pour. ment similar to that of his Master, did not offer sacrifice to the pagan he next day Andrew was brought he proconsul, who persuaded him forfeit his life and the pleasures of old, for an uncertain reward in anthe vanity of all worldly enjoyand the certainty of a judgment day, every man must give an account of whether they be good or whethbe evil; and was faithful in declarpersecutor, that if he did not besus Christ, the Saviour of the would assuredly be the subject of misery. This so exasperated the that he told the Apostle he must lely either renounce his opinions, for the greatest torments that could cted. The holy man replied, that he not his tortures, and did not doubt Christ would screngthen him under so that he would not be left to deny The proconsul then ordered him rged, which barbarous command yed by seven in succession; but the patient and undaunted spirit directions for his crucifixion, not hailed to the cross, after the usual but by being bound to it with

hat his sufferings might be pro-

wherein he might bear testimony to his! glorious and renowned Master. After having prayed and exhorted the people to continue constant in the faith which he in his life time delivered to them, he was fastened to the cross, whereon it is said he hung two days, teaching and instructing the multitude all the while, and exhorting them to suffer cheerfully whatsoever cruelties their enemies should inflict upon them, if they should be called to bear witness for the

THOMAS, THE APOSTLE.

Thomas, called also in the Syriac, Dydimus, was, in the early part of his life, employed in the business of fishing. We have no particular information from the New Testament concerning his country or kin-He was constituted an Apostle together with the rest, and soon after gave an eminent instance of his hearty willingness to accompany them through the hardambian Star, should be addressed to est conflicts. When the other Apostles dissuaded our Saviour from going into Judea, just before the raising of Lazarus from the dead, Thomas desired them not to hinder etisements, by the square, 50 cents; for Christ's journey thither, though it might cost them their lives. This Apostle seemed not have a quick understanding of some being understood between the contracting of our Lord's discourses, and commonly to be slow of heart to believe; but he appeared to supply these deficiencies by ardent! and holy affections. When Jesus, after his liament, concur in a similar declaration. last supper, was speaking to his disciples of the mansions in his Father's house which he would prepare for them, Thomas very ignorantly asked, whither he was going, and which way he would take; Jesus replied, that he himself was the way and the preaching, Andrew became one of truth and the life. Thomas was absent when the other ten, on the day of our Sa viour's resurrection, saw their risen Lord, having probably never joined them since their dispersion in the garden, when every one's fears prompted him to consult his own safety. At his return, the disciples informed him, that the Lord had appeared to them; but he told them, that unless he saw in Jesus' hands the prints of the nails, and thrust his finger into them, and put his hand into the wound made by the spear in his side, he would never believe he was risen from the dead. When Jesus appeared to the Apostles the next Sabbath even-Thomas, surprised at such condescension, slave trade, any had five barley loaves and and, it seems, without making the trial, of humanity throughout the world." But cried out "my Lord, and my God." Our the President further adds, "that, as ob-Lord answered him, that it would have been jections to the principle recommended by the more to his honour, had he believed with- House of Representatives, or, at least to the vilized world. out requiring sensible proof. A few days

the sea of Galilee. Thomas continued several years at Jerusalem after the death of Christ. It is said that he then preached the Gospel in Parthia, whence he proceeded to Media, Persia, Camania, and Bactria. He afterwards travelled into Ethiopia, and thence a great distance into eastern countries, dispersing the Gospel in every place through which he passed, and reclaiming many of the people from their superstition and idolatry. In Coromandel, the Apostle is said to have prospered so greatly in his ministry that the "king or sultan" himself embraced places with great opposition. Hence the "king of suitan Christianity; yet at last he suffered mar-After this, he travelled through tyrdom at Meliapour. The following brief account is given of his death, " The Brachthe ministry for many years. He mans, plainly perceiving that this progress of the Gospel would endanger their interest, and in time extirpate their false reliof Christianity, by laying down his gion, thought it high time to prevent its spreading, and that it was absolutely necessary that this Apostle should be taken out proconsul of Asia, coming to Pa- of the way. There was a tomb not far from observing that great numbers of the city, where St. Thomas used to retire to le had embraced the doctrine of his solitudes and private devotions. Thithendeavoured to reclaim them. An- er the Brachmans and their followers expostulated with him, but in return pursued him, and while he was fervent in derided by the proconsul as the prayer, first assaulted him with darts and or of a religion, the author of stones, till one of them, coming nearer, run he lews had put to an ignominious him through with a lance. His body was He then took occasion to set forth taken up by his disciples, and buried in the lence and truth of the Gospel; church which he had lately erected." The overnor was deaf to all arguments Portuguese, more than 300 years ago found his own superstitious and idolatrous "Christians of St. Thomas," near Melia-

learned Dramon, to this effect: "Thomas, a divine person, was sent to these countries church and performed admirable miracles, traffic. but at last while he was upon his knees ofare supposed to be the descendants of those direction of bore this cruel usage, tianity in a considerable degree of purity, on the same day, a motion prevailed to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the further consideration of the bill, and the long that its subjects required the indulgence of the Whole from this guilty traffic!

The Emperor Napoleon, who re-established the indulgence of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill, and the long that its subjects required the indulgence of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, and the long that its subjects required the indulgence of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, and the long that its subjects required the indulgence of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, and the long that its subjects required the indulgence of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, and the long that its subjects required the indulgence of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, and the long that its subjects required the indulgence of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, and the long that its subjects required the indulgence of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, and the long that its subjects required the indulgence of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, and the long that its subjects required the indulgence of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, and the long that its subjects required the indulgence of the whole from the long that its subjects required the indulgence of the whole from the long that its subjects required the long that its subjects required the long that its

Slave Trade.

Report of the Committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message, of the 7th of December last, as relates to the Suppression of the Slave

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

February 16, 1825.

The Committee on the Suppression of the Slave Trade, to whom was referred so much of the President's message, of the 7th of December last, as relates to that subject, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and respectfully report: That, pursuant to the almost unanimous request of the House of Representatives, expressed by their resolution of the 28th of February, 1823, the President of the United States concluded a convention with Great Britain, on the 13th of March, in the Trade was denounced to be piracy under the laws of both countries; the United States having so declared, by their antecedent act of the 15th of May, 1820, and it parties, as a preliminary to the ratification of the convention by the United States, that Great Britain should, by an act of her Par-

With great promptitude, and in accordance with this agreement, such an act was passed, declaring the African slave trade to be piracy, and annexing to it the penalty denounced against this crime by the common law of nations. A copy of this act was transmitted by the British Government, to the Executive of the United States, and the convention submitted, by the President, to

the Senate, for their advice and consent. The convention was approved by the Senate, with certain qualifications, to all of which, except one, Great Britain, sub modo, acceded: her Government having instructed its Minister, in Washington, to tender to the acceptance of the United States a treaty agreeing, in every particular, except one, with the terms approved by the Senate. This exception, the message of the President to the House of Representatives, presumes "not to be of sufficient magnitude to " and so desirable to the friends consequences inseparable from it, and which after, the Apostle again saw his Master, at are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a re-consideration of the whole subject, he has of a new convention, until the definitive sentiments of Congress can be ascertained."

Your committee are, therefore, required to review the grounds of the law of 1820, and the resolution of 1823, to which the rejected, or, as they rather hope, the suspended convention referred. The former was the joint act of both branches of Congress, approved by the President; the latter, although adopted with extraordinary unanimity, was the single act of the House of Rep-

Upon the principle or intention of the act of Congress of 1820, making the slave trade

punishable as piracy, the history of the act may reflect some light. A bill from the Senate, entitled " An act to continue in force the act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy, and, also, to make further provision to punish the crime of picame to the House of Representatives on the 27th of April, 1820, and was, on the same day, referred to a Committee of traffic." the Whole, to which had been referred a bill of similar purport and title, that had

originated in the House of Representa-

Upon the 8th of May following, the Committee on the suppression of the slave trade, reported an amendment of two additional sections to the Senate's bill; also, a bill to ers of Europe, in relation to the same topic, incorporate the American Society for Colonizing the free People of Color of the While one of the Viceroys of Portugal United States, and three joint resolutions, resided in those parts, there were brought two of which related to the objects of that to him certain brass tables, containing in- Society; but the first of which, in behalf of but such as the consent of other nations diately within the range of any other assoscriptions which none could understand, till both Houses of Congress, requested the a Jew explained them to be concerning a President "to consult and negotiate with all The Apostle, on the contrary, inon the vanity of the position of the property of the propert ground for building a church. We have ed States are, or shall be, accredited, on the humanity. also an account of a cross found in the cha- means of affecting an entire and immediate pel of Thomas, on which was engraved an abolition of the African Slave Trade." The unintelligible character, rendered by the amendatory sections denounce the guilt and penalty of piracy against any citizen of the by the Son of God, in the days of King Sa- any foreign vessel, and any person whatever from being misguided by the language of they impart the ability, and inspire the disgamo, to instruct the inhabitants in the of the crew or company of any Ameri- the former power. knowledge of the true God. He built a can vessel, who should be engaged in this

The amendments, bill, and resolutions, fering his addresses to heaven, he was along with the explanatory report, which thrust through with a sword, and this cross accompanied them, were referred to the was stained with his blood, and left as a Committee of the Whole abovementioned; a discussion in the committee, the piracy ed, were reported, and both were concurconverted by the Apostle Thomas. "They red in by the House. The following day, have preserved the institutions of Chris- the bill, as amended, being then on its pass-

ed, being under consideration, to try the sense of the House on its merits, it was moved to lay it on the table. The year and immediately preceded his final overthrow. nays having been ordered on this motion, it was rejected by a majority of 78 to 35 mem- report. bers. It having been again proposed to postpone the resolution till the ensuing or second session of the same Congress, and this proposal being also determined in the negative, the resolution was engrossed, read the third time, passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the Senate on the same day with the piracy bill.

The amendments of this bill underwent like scrutiny, and debate, in the Senate, and were finally concurred in, the day after they were received from the House of Representatives, without any division apparent on the

journal of that House. The resolution which had been received by the Senate, at a different hour of the the same day, was read a second time on the 15th of May, was further taken up and following year, by which the African Slave considered, as in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House without amendment and ordered, after debate, to pass to a third reading. But, this being the last day of the session of Congress, and a single member objecting "that it was against one of the rules of the Senate to read it the third time on the same day without unanimous consent," it remained on the table of that body, on its final adjournment, after an ineffectual effort to suspend one of their rules, against which many of the friends of the resolution felt themselves compelled, by their invariable usage, to vote in union with its enemies.

One of the objections to the resolution, in the Senate, was founded upon the peculiar relation of that branch of the National Legislature to the Executive, in the ratification of treaties; which seemed, in the opinion of those who urged this argument, to interdict their concurrence in a request of the President to institute any negotiation

whatever.

A cotemporary exposition of the object of the amendments to the piracy bill, and the resolution which the House of Representatives adopted, by so large a majority, only by an immediate interchange of sentiwill be found in the report, which accompanied them, from the Committee on the suppression of the slave trade. Those objects, it will be seen, were in perfect acdisciples how he should find bread ing, he offered Thomas the proof of his defeat an object so near to the heart of both cordance with each other. They were dele who had attended him resurrection, which had been demanded. nations," as the abolition of the African signed to introduce, by treaty, into the code of international law, a principle, deemed by the Committee essential to the abolition of the African slave trade, that it should be denounced and treated as piracy by the ci-

> The resolution being joint, and having failed in the Senate, for the reason already stated, the subject of it was revived in the House of Representatives, at a very early thought proper to suspend the conclusion period of the succeeding session of Congress, by a call for information from the Executive, which, being received, was referred to a committee of the same title with the last. Their report, after reviewing all the antecedent measures of the United iliary Societies. States for the suppression of the slave trade, urgently recommended the co-operation of Treasurer and Agent, that the funds of the the American and British navy against this traffic, under the guarded provisions of a common treaty, authorizing the practice of during the year. The whole expense ina qualified and reciprocal right of search.

This report closed with a resolution, re-States to enter into such arrangements as he might deem suitable and proper, with \$150. one or more of the maratime powers of African slave trade."

The United States had, by the treaty of Ghent, entered into a formal stipulation with cers of the Society, are earnest and empha-Great Britain, "that both the contracting tic in their language respecting the wants of parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish the entire abolition of this supply them. The public mind is becom-

The failure of the only joint attempt which had been made by England and America, at the date of this report, to give the public favour than Tract Societies. effect to this provision, being ascribable, in part, to a jealousy of the views of the forduct of one of the principal maratime powthe committee referred to the decision of Sir William Scott, in the case of the French Britain claimed no right of search, in peace, it by a fair exchange, in this tranquil mode,

Certain facts, disclosed by the diplomatic correspondence of France and England during the pendency of that case in the British Court of Admiralty, were calculated to guard the sympathies of America

The painful truth was elicited, that promise at Vienna, to Europe and mankind. That she had, long after the date of that several branches of a traffic, which she had as inconsistent with the laws of God and

idolatry and wickedness. They were discovered by Dr. Buchanan, in 1806, and the tion of the amendment. The bill then pass-ment which insults the humanity of a gen-sible to supply every family. They may accorded to the moral influence of a govern-sible to supply every family. They may accorded to the moral influence of a govern-sible to supply every family. They may accorded to the moral influence of a govern-sible to supply every family. English have since sent Missionaries among ed, and was ordered to be returned, as a pology for the breach of its plighted faith, the Bible, recommended by the attractive-

resolutions which accompanied the report; lished this commerce on the ruins of the and the particular resolution, already recit- French Republic, also abolished it again, when he sought to conciliate the people of France, during that transient reign which

Congress adjourned without acting on this

(To be Continued.)

Tract Society.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Board of Directors of the Bantis! General Tract Society, read at the adjourned Annual Meeting, February 28,

The Board of Directors of the Baptist General Tract Society fulfil a pleasing duty, in presenting to their constituents an account of their proceedings during the past year. Their operations, limited as they have been, have nevertheless furnished multiplied causes for gratitude to Him, who is not only the author of all holy desires, and all good purposes, but who alone can supply the ability to execute them.

This Society was formed in February, 1824. The number of members in this city, and its vicinity, is necessarily small. The funds, which are to enable the Society to print and circulate tracts, must, therefore, be sought abroad, through the agency, for the most part, of Auriliary Societies. It was, consequently, necessary to commence a very extensive correspondence; to explain and commend the objects of the Society; to solicit co-operation; to appoint agents; to establish depositories, and to organize Auxiliary Societies.

These preparatory measures were necessary, not only to enable the Board to arrange a permanent plan of operations, but to ascertain the degree of support which might be expected. The project itself was formed here, without any concert with brethren in other parts of the country; and the dispositions with which it would be received, could be learned

ments.

A considerable portion of the time of our indefatigable Agent has been thus occupied; and the Board have felt it to be necessary to proceed with caution. They have, nevertheless, been encouraged, by the prompt assistance which they have received, and the favour with which their designs have been regarded, to commence the printing and circulation of tracts.

They have accordingly printed 85,500 copies of nineteen Tracts. Of these, 58,-720 copies have been distributed to depositories and Auxiliary Societies.

Ten Central Depositories have been established.

Thirty-eight Auxiliary Societies are already ascertained to have been organized. Twenty-five gentlemen are engaged as Agents, who are not connected with Aux-

It will be seen, by the accounts of the Society, though small, are unembarrassed. The sum of \$373 80 has been received curred is \$532 44. The sums due from the several depositories, together with the questing "the President of the United tracts on hand, amount to \$308 64, leaving a balance in favour of the Society, of

-The Tracts issued have been well re-Europe, for the effectual abolition of the ceived; and a disposition favourable to their circulation, is rapidly gaining strength. The numerous letters received by the offiing daily more sensible to their import tance; and few combinations for benevolent exertion have a stronger hold on

Bible, Missionary, and other similar associations have this feature in common, that mer, corroborated by the language and con- their ultimate design is, to address the truths of the Gospel to the hearts of men. They are fellow labourers in the same cause; but they have each an appropriate field of toil, while they derive more or less ship Le Louis, to demonstrate that Great of aid from each other. Tract Societies, it is now seen occupy a post, not immeshould accord to her by treaty; and sought ciation; but scarcely inferior to any, in regard to the opportunities which it affords; to assail the hearts, and engage the attention of the community. They form a part of the moral machinery, without which less harmonious operations, and less successful results, could be expected.

Sabbath Schools, in the first place, train the youthful mind to the best habits, while position, to read. A new faculty is thus created-a new avenue to the heart is open . France had evaded the execution of her ed. The agency of some other means now becomes necessary, fitted to this advanced condition of the public mind, and calculated promise, tolerated, if she had not cherished, to lead it onward to a higher stage of improvement. The Bible and the preaching memorial of these transactions." In the and, on the 11th of the same month, the concurred in denouncing to be the opprobriprovince of Travancore, at the southern House proceeded to consider them. After um of Christendom, and which she had sirable means. But these cannot be brought subsequently bound herself, by the higher to bear on every point even of the surface of what are called Syriac Christians, who bill and its amendments having been adoptstill destitute of the sacred volume. The Succeeding events in the councils of the numbers and the influence of preachers of tianity in a considerable degree of purity, age, a motion was debated and negatived, although surrounded for ages by the darkest to recommit the bill to a Select Committee, of this testimony. What authority can be certain limit. But tracts may be distriaccorded to the moral influence of a govern- buted, with a facility which renders it pos-

J New-York ays ago, a supply

K HATS. gant stock of my our

S. W. HANDY, ry and Fancy Hatter, st of Brown's Hotel.

MIUM. lundred Dollars will which shall be ap rtico to the Capitol. by eight Corinthian reade, the Comice and the bath, in ngs or models, with to be delivered to

the 1st day of May J. ELGAR, f Public Buildings

NG, RIPTION, AN OFFICE. parent accident.

Not the least advantage of tracts is, that of righteousness. The traveller, by distri-buting them along his road, may gladden effectual reproof are often administered, by silently presenting a tract; when open expostulation would be received with resent-

The minister of the Gospel, and the Missionary in particular, may find, in tracts, a powerful auxiliary. A clergyman, in one of the western States, writes thus:

"When I leave a house where, in my labours as a missionary, I have been kindly treated, I want to leave with them such a remembrance of my visit. I have often known a tract to be read repeatedly, for having derived its interest from an acquaintance with the giver. And when I have conversed with a man who has no interest in Christ, and left him alarmed at his condition as a sinner, I wish to put into his hand a tract that may be the means of directing him to his Saviour. But I am grieved from day to day, that I have no tracts, and therefore am not favoured with this means of doing good."

But the Directors wish to keep distinctly in view, that this is a Baptist Tract Society, established with a special reference to the condition of the Baptist denomination. They entertain a fraternal regard for other Tract useful services. They consider this Society, not, in any respect, as a rival, but as a zealous co-adjutor, occupying a station, which no other Society can so properly and

so successfully fill.

According to the Table of Associations, published by the Baptist Board of Missions, there are, in the United States, 3594 Baptimated at 2219. There are, then, 1375 churches, without settled pastors. These churches may be computed to contain 85,000 members. It would be within the truth, to fix the number of persons, who, by family ties, and other circumstances, are attached to the Baptist congregations, at twice that of the members. This estimate presents a total of 255,000 persons, who are deprived of regular religious instruction. Many of these churches have no stated preaching. The Sabbath is not hallowed. by the services of the house of God. The ordinances of the Gospel are seldom enjoyed. Some of these persons, it is probable, are unprovided with the Bible. These cirthe populous cities, were they suddenly deprived of the privileges of public worship, except once a month; and if the opportunity to partake of the Lord's Supper occurred but once in a year? Yet there are, without doubt, many churches, in this condition. What, then, can be done, to circulate knowledge among them; to impart counsel, and to administer encouragement ? The Directors can conceive of no practicable method, so easy and efficacious, as the extensive distribution of tracts? This appears to be pointed out, by Divine Providence, as the best means, at present in our power, to supply the melancholy deficiency of pastoral superintendence and instruction.

There is another consideration, which will not be deemed unimportant, by any Baptist, who partakes of the spirit of the

It is desirable to produce, among the members of the denomination, a closer union, than has yet subsisted. While they have been united in the faith and fellowship, by the bond of peace, supplied by their attachment to " one Lord, one faith, and one baptism," the vast extent of the country, and the independent form of our church government, have operated to estrange them, as individuals. Differences of opinion, too, in reference to various points of Christian obligation and policy, have aided to present serious obstacles to all measures of common concern. The leading designs, which a portion of the denomination are labouring to effect, are regarded by other portions with indifference or disapprobation.

It becomes, therefore, a matter of great moment, to devise some project, which may, as far as possible, kindle the zeal, animate the prayers, and prompt the united efforts of the denomination. The Directors are convinced, that the General Tract Society presents an object, which is fitted, more than any other at the present time, to produce this desirable unanimity of counsels and exertions. No opposition has yet been manifested, and none is apprehended. The distribution of tracts is productive of good. so unmixed with present evil, and so free from injurious tendencies; it is so simple, and requires so little expense and trouble. that it cannot excite suspicion, and much less provoke hostility.

It is not an unimportant consideration, moreover, that tracts, widely circulated action, as agents, depositaries, and members of auxiliary societies, who may be expected, from the natural progress of Christian zeal, to become useful assistants in the prosecution of kindred objects.

The Directors believe, that they need not say more, to convince every reflecting man, of the pre-eminent usefulness which the sitnation of the Baptist churches in this country places in the power of this Society .-The city of Washington is a favourable position. As the seat of the national government, it imparts something of its own gene-

sinner in every path, and address to him ex-postulation and counsel. In the steam-boat the capital of a State. The facilities which or at the tavern, in the workshop or at it affords are valuable. The seat of governhome, his attention may thus be called to ment is resorted to by multitudes of citizens the concerns of his soul; and if he disre- from every part of the Union. The memgard the first invitation, the tract may re- bers of the National Legislature, too, have main at hand, to reproach him daily with already, in many instances, rendered valuahis neglect, and to warn him of his danger. ble services to the Society; and may always Many persons have been prompted to think be confidently relied on, for any aid, which of God, and have been assisted to believe may be compatible with their public duties. on the Saviour, by the agency of tracts, This city is also the seat of the Baptist which were thrown in their way by some ap- Board of Missions, and the General Convention will, it is probable, occasionally convene here. The means of communication they enable every man to become a preacher from this city, to all parts of the Union, are now sufficient, for all the operations of this buting them along his road, may gladden society; and in a few years, when the many a solitary place. Timely advice and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Great Southern Road, shall have been finished; and the line of communication along the Atlantic coast, by means of the great bays and rivers, and their connecting canals, shall have been completed, this city will possess advantages, for intercourse with every portion of the Republic, superior to those of any other position.

The Directors are persuaded, therefore, that they shall not appeal in vain to their fellow Christians to aid them in their endeavours to fulfil their da es. Funds are indispensable. To procure these, the auxiliary societies form the chief resource. The spirit of liberality, with which the societies already formed, have seconded the designs of the Board, have been viewed with gratitude, and regarded as the best pledge of continued and enlarged efforts. It is essential to the prosperity of the parent Society, that these bodies be multiplied and flourishing; that their remittances be regular, and all their operations systematic and permanent. It is hoped, that others will be formed, in all the churches and districts, where they have not yet been introduced. It is the design of the Board to employ, as soon as it may be practicable, one or more Societies, and a respectful sense of their travelling agents, to solicit co-operation, and assist in the organization of auxiliary socie-

It must be evident to every one, that a fund is necessary, to enable the Society to keep in circulation a sufficient number, and a suitable variety, of tracts. A considerable quantity must always remain on hand unsold, while new ones ought to be constantly issuing from the press. This cannot be tist churches, containing about 225,000 issuing from the press. This cannot be members. The number of ministers is es-done, unless the Society possess a capital, which it can permit to lie invested in tracts.

In no way whatever, it is believed, could opulent individuals dispose of their property, with a prospect of more extensive and permanent benefit, than by endowing this Society with an adequate capital. The sum required is not large. A few thousand dollars would enable the Society to issue tracts, on a scale, in point both of numbers and variety, corresponding with the wants of the community.

It is a peculiarity of Tract Societies, that there is little ultimate expenditure of their funds. The tracts are sold, and the sum thus recovered is returned to the Treasury, to be again employed. A comparatively comstances, even in cases where they do not all combine, are unpropitious to the growth of piety. Those churches, which is different with other projects of Christian are favoured with the occasional services of enterprise. These require a constant supa minister of the Gospel, are nevertheless ply of funds, to defray incessant expendidestitute of many of the best aids to devo-tion, and facilities to the acquisition of re-be made, on their behalf, to the liberality of ligious knowledge. What would be the the public. But a Tract Society, if furfeelings and forebodings of Christians, in hished at once with a moderate capital could proceed uninterruptedly with its labours, and like the dew of Heaven diffuse its blessings over the land, with a gentle, a silent, and an inexhaustible beneficence.

These remarks are not designed to intimate, that Tract Societies possess superior claims. But while, it is presumed, all just sent 2000 men from Lepanto, com-Christians are resolved, not only to maintain, with undiminished vigour, the existing associations for pious purposes, but to multiply their number; it is the part of wisdom so to adjust this moral machinery, that its operations shall be as unencumbered as possible. This can best be done, by giving permanency to every part which is suscep-tible of it, and thus leaving a smaller number of objects to which incessant attention must be given. If, for example, \$5000 would suffice as a perpetual fund, for one Society, while \$20,000 per annum would scarcely be adequate to meet the expenditures of another, it is evident, that it would be the best policy, to give to the first an independent permanency, and reserve for the second the energy of undivided exertions.

The Board, in conclusion, most earnestly request their brethren to form Auxiliary Societies, to become life members, to distribute tracts, and by any other method, to lend their aid. The time is short. The opportunity to labour for our Redeemer is rapidly approaching its close. Let, then, every one, who loves the Lord Jesus, accomplish, with his might, whatever his hand may find to do. The Directors of this Society have no hesitation, in claiming for it a place among the means, which are operating to circulate the knowledge of the truth, and to promote the practice of piety. They commend it, therefore, to the blessing of God, and to the benevolent zeal of Christians; with their fervent prayer, that it may contribute to accelerate the approach of the time, so ardently desired by the saints of every age, and which so many prophets have foretoid, when the true knowledge, and the pure worship, of God, shall every where prevail; and when He, to whom belong the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory, shall come,

" And added to His many crowns, Receive yet one, the crown of all the earth."

* An extract from a recent publication of the American Tract Society, will serve to itlustrate these remarks. "It appears, that the whole amount of donations, received in ten through our churches, will not only supply years, is less than \$12,500 It is estimated, pressing wants, but may assist to introduce that about one-third of this amount has been desirable principles and feelings. A large delivered to donors, in tracts, at cost. Hence number of individuals will be brought into the amount of charity which has been suffered to remain at the disposal of the Society, is about \$8,500. With this sum, in ten years, 4,217,500 tracts have been printed: that is, each dollar devoted to the objects of the Society has already been, on an average, the means of printing about 500 tracts. But the value of the tracts, now contained in the Society's depositories, is more than \$8,500. Hence every dollar given has not only been the means of printing 500 tracts, but remains, somewhat increased, to print the same num-ber, in an equal space of time, or about once in five years, so long as the Society shall continue its operations. Perhaps an equal sum of moral character to societies subsisting here; ney was never more advantageously appropriso far, at least, as to remove that local as-

Zummary of News.

FOREIGN.

The British ship of war Romney, having on board the Commissioners of the Canadian Land Company, arrived at New-York on the 25th ultimo. By this arrival, London papers to the 16th of January have been re-

England .- The Message of the President was received in London on the 7th of Janury, by the packet ship Camillus, at Greenock. The editor of the Courier, has published the Message entire, and after reviewing that part of it which relates to foreign affairs, concludes with the following remark :- "The remainder of the Message is occupied with a view, and a most satisfactory one it is represented to be, of the internal resources of the United States."

The reception of General Lafayette by Congress, with the Address, &c. is published in the London papers of the 8th.

The remainder of the Brazilian Loan has been taken by Mr. Rothschild. The original sum proposed to be raised by that Government in this country, was 3,000,000l. sterling, of which 1,000,000l. only had been

It was reported in London, on the afternoon of the 8th of January, that Mr. Francis Baring was about to depart for Mexico. Ireland .- The Grand Jury have returned

the bills of indictment against Sir Harcourt Lee, ignored. Spain .- The Madrid Gazette of the 28th December, contains the treaty concluded

between France and Spain for the occupation of the Peninsula by the troops of France, from which it appears that 22,000 troops are to remain in Spain. France, and Hayti.-A royal ordinance

has been published for raising 60,000 men from the class of 1824. The papers of the 13th of January, men-

tion the death of the King of Naples. The French papers of the 12th of January, contain the documents relating to the negotiation between France and Hayti, for a recognition of the independence of the latter, and which was terminated on the 3d of August, by the following note from the Minister of France:

"The Government, after the conference you have had with the Minister of Marine, has decided that, for want of sufficient powers vested in you to accept the conditions which you have been made acquainted, the negotiation cannot proceed."

Letters from Paris state, that Commissioners were about to sail from France to St. Domingo, to renew the negotiations.

Greece and Turkey .- Letters from Constantinople of Dec. 2, announce the evacuation of Moldavia, by the Ottoman Porte. It is said that the Sultan had considered extraordinary measures necessary for the pro-

tection of his person. Accounts from Zante of the 13th of December, say that Colocotroni, (the son) who had excited some disturbances in opposition to the Greek Central Government, had struggles for independence. been executed, or, as others say, had been government. Private letters from Hydra of the 2d December, say, that since the na val action fought off Candia, there had been another engagement near Rhodes, in which an Egyptian frigate was burnt, and several

transports taken. On the 27th of November, Constantine Botzaris, informed that Joussouf Pacha had manded by the celebrated Achmet Pacha, left Sichena himself, for the purpose of encountering them. He came up with them on the plain of Xero Cambos, beat them, killed Achmet Pacha, and took away from the Turks the desire of giving further annoyance to the besiegers. The capture, therefore, of the fort of Patras, may be consider-

The Turks .- Accounts from Bucharest of December 12, state, that the Sultan is resolved on a fifth campaign, and has issued the rights and claims of the parties concern-

The Greeks .- The elections for the renewal of the Greek Government passed over very quietly, and ended the 12th of November. All the members of the Executive, however, are confirmed in their places. The President of the Legislative Body is Panazzo Notara, and the Vice-President is the Bishop of Brest.

South America .- Some of the French editors are displeased at the British Government for recognising, as they term it "the Insurgent States of South America." The Etoile of the 6th of January remarks, that the Cabinet of Great Britain must now be considered hostile, not only to the monarchy of Spain, but to all the Cabinets of the other great Powers of Europe.

Peru.-Lieutenant Campbell, of the U. S frigate United States, has arrived in this City. He is the bearer of despatches from Commodore Hull to Government, of the total defeat of the Spaniards in Peru. Lieut. C. sailed on the night of the 23d December, touching at Panama and Carthagena. The Castle of Callao was to be given up on the 30th December, by the terms of capitulation.

Accounts from the Spanish forces, up to 12th December, had been received at Callao, which stated, that they were seen in the intermediate ports, and that the Asia 64, was in a leaky state, and was repairing. Admiral Guize, of the Peruvian Navy, was daily expected at Callao from Guayaquil with a large force, where they had been repairing. Part of the Chilian squadron, which were on their way to join Admiral Guize, were also seen off the intermediate ports. Reports reached Callao, that part of this squadron had gone in and burnt the provisions which the Asia had stored at

Chorillas had been declared, by Bolivar, on the 20th December, as the port of entry for Lima, and that all vessels were compelled to-enter there. Information had reached Carthagena, of the death of Mrs. Anderson, consort of the Hon. R. C. Anderson, our Minister at Bogota.

The U. S. frigate United States, Com. Hull; and ship Peacock, Captain Kennon, were at Callao, all well. The schr. Doiphin, Lieut. Com. Percival, was daily expected from Valparaiso.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Foreign Commerce.-By a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1824, it appears, that the imports during the year ending on the 30th eptember, 1824, have amounted to \$80,-549,007, of which amount, \$75,265,054 were imported in American vessels, and 35,283,953 in foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to \$75,986,657, of which \$50,649,500 were domestic, and \$25,337,157 were foreign articles; that of the domestic articles, \$43,444,619 were exported in American vessels, and \$7,204,881 in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, \$23, 967,087 were exported in American vessels, and \$1,370,070 in foreign vessels; that 850,033 tons of American shipping entered, and 919,278 cleared, from the ports of the United States; and that 102,367 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 102,552 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the same period.

Passengers from Foreign Countries .-From the annual statement of the Secretary of State, showing the number of passengers that have arrived in the United States from foreign countries during the preceding year, it appears that the whole number, including American citizens, who arrived during the year ending on the 30th of September last, amounted to 9,560: viz.

| 196 | | | Aranca | | not stated. | 1921 |
|------|---------|-------|--------|------|-------------|------|
| last | quarter | 1823 | 1391 | 281 | 365 | 2037 |
| | do. | | | 106 | 128 | 1051 |
| 2d | do. | do. | 1919 | 522 | 531 | 2972 |
| 3d | do. | do. | 2093 | 616 | 788 | 3500 |
| 188 | To | tal, | 6222 | 1526 | 1812 | 9560 |
| | | and a | | | | |

Upper Canada.—The British Government has offered the loan of £70,000 to the government of Upper Canada, for the purpose of making a canal from the St. Lawrence to the Grand River.

Honour to a Public Agent.—The Council of Liverpool, (Eng.) has conferred the freedom of the borough upon James Maury, Ingersoll stated, that in the grat a Esq. who has been the American Consul at of Europe, "the mother of candt" that port for the last forty years. Mr. Maury is the second consul that was sent by our mentioned that in a letter lately country to any European port.

Magna Charta.-Sir R. Cotton being one day at his tailor's, discovered that the man held in his hand, ready to cut up for meaestablished in the royal ordinance, with sures, the original Magna Charta, with all its appendages of seals and signatures. He in Europe. bought this singular curiosity for a trifle, and recovered in this manner what had long been given over for lost.

Mr. Webster's Speech .- The French Review, entitled " Revue Encyclopedique," notices the speech of Mr. Webster, on the Greek Revolution, as follows: "The speech Liberal Contribution.—The London" of Mr. Webster breathes the noblest sentiments; and we are highly gratified in having it in our power to announce it; ling, with a request that it might be m since it proves that the Greeks have also as from "an unprofitable servant" found, on the other side of the Atlantic, "Naval.—The U.S. schooner le men who sympathize with them in their one of the squadron employed for the

General Lafayette. Messrs. Baudin a Tessiere, of Havre, and their friend and partner, A. C. Rossire, of New-York, have had executed, at Philadelphia, Gold and Silver medals of General Lafayette, from a die made in France. The medals are of a very fine execution, and the likeness striking. On the 17th ult, they were, by order of these gentlemen, presented to the President of the United States, General Lafayette, Geo. W. Lafayette, and Mr. Lavas-

it will be recollected, says the New-York Commercial Advertiser, was prosecuted mander of the Sea Gull, of the penals and fined in one of the courts of that State, uation in which the Ferret was put some time last summer, for having liberated his slaves. He has now recommended to the Jackall, to proceed in search the Legislature of that State the entire The Jackall reached her at elever of abolition of slavery, as speedily as it can be done, consistently with the public good, and the rights and claims of the parties concernthe Ferret sunk. The crew ment the Ferret sunk. him to take upon himself all the expenses which may be necessary to support a naval war.

The Greeks—The election of Egypt, requiring laws to meliorate the condition of those in slavery, and to prevent kidnapping—"a crime which he represents as having become a regular trade, carried on to a vast extent, to the country bordering on the lower Mississippi, up the Red river, and Joseph Campbell, seamen. even to the West Indies!"

> Ohio Theological Seminary .- The subscriptions in England, in behalf of this institution, now amount to upwards of 5000 guineas. Among those who have contributed, are the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and ten bishops.

Maryland .- The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 26th ultimo. During Navy Department, to the several complete the session 208 laws were passed. We are ders at Navy Yards, to complete the glad to find among them an act for abolishing imprisonment for debt, so far as it re-

Previous to the adjournment, a bill passed both Houses for amending the Constitution of the State, so as to relieve the Jews from the disqualifications under which they now labour in that State. labour in that State. The bill has again to pass the Legislature, before the amendment pass the Legislature, before the amendment is consummated. Civil and religious liberty shall yet triumph.

Population of Rochester, New-York .-By a census which has been taken within a few days past, it appears that the village at this time contains 4274 inhabitants-1241 children under 10 years, 373 between 10 and 15, and 648 boarders. In 1822 the population tion was then estimated at 2700—making an increase in about 27 months of 1574.

Aiagara River.—The N was 3130, which included labourers on the

Aiagara River .- The New-York Commercial Advertiser, of the 1st instant, says -" The weather was so cold, a few days passed an act, during its recent space on the western frontier, that the Nia-gara river was frozen over; and from the since, on the western frontier, that the Niagara river was frozen over; and from the stoppage of the water by the ice the water by th stoppage of the water by the ice, the river nists at Liberia, on the western case of ice on the third day, were from 30 to 40 by the Board of Managers of the Richard Treet thick, and from the rapidity of the curfeet thick, and from the rapidity of the current, were driven with such force against the banks, as to entirely break down the other necessary articles, mi store house of Mr. Hamilton, at Queenston; the Penitentiary, as shall be sp and a steam boat building at that place, was said Board, not exceeding in value saved with great difficulty. The ice became of \$500, to be estimated at the lot so solid that fearer passed on the same passed of \$500, to be estimated at the lot save saved by the same passed on the

The Influenza.—This complaint is extremely prevalent in New-England. In Vermont, such is its extent, that the schools in

many places are discontinued. prevails very generally. In the York, it is calculated that 500 are suffering with it; and in Phil supposed that nearly one half of h ants are afflicted with this ten

Lead Mine.—We understand Boston Statesman, that a lead discovered on the estate of Jo ard, Esq. of Canton, about 15 of this city—a shaft has been told, to the depth of about 30 feet is a fair promise of an abu the mineral. We have seen the Galina ta'an from this ve

appearances it is a very rich ore.
Substitute for Bells.—A patent been taken out at Washington, vention, which, it is said, will quarters, or four fifths of the bells now in common use. It's triangular bar of cast steel, hu corner. Three hammers, of different are placed near the centre, which the base by means of turning Sounds are produced every war pleasant as from the common bella

Ingenious Lock.—A locksmith de lage of Philipsberg, in Pomer just invented a most extraon Through an admirable mechani ing three times a key, three pi ed, which would infallibly kill any attempted to introduce an improper of the contrary, the lock is open means of the right key, then the plant of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the contract of unloaded by a different motion.

James River Canal.—The bill in rowing and appropriating \$200,000 completion of the James and Kanan vers, already undertaken, has passed bodies of the Legislature of Virgina

Robert Fulton.—There is at pres fore the legislature of New-York, and rial for the incorporation of the Com-Bank, to be located in that city. The pany agree to appropriate the intro \$75,000 to the children of Robert F or to set apart that sum for their ber

Internal Improvement.-A meeting recently held in Philadelphia, a subject of uniting the Delaware at leghany rivers by means of a cand way is erected to supercede the card ed from London, his correspondent ed him that Mr. Huskisson, one of the intelligent men in England in these ar had stated to him his belief that in the five years there would not be a Canalis

Mr. Sergeant, in reply, stated to that the railway from Merser to Man-ter cost upwards of fifty thousand to per mile-and that there had not ben fact, sufficient experience in this new of conveyance to be enabled to deter tist Missionary Society lately received a Christian friend one thousand hound

pression of piracy in the West India Matanzas on the morning of the 4th for Key West, and was lost off the gentlemen, a passenger. A boat was spatched from the Ferret, to Caracce, mediately after she was capsized the command of Acting Lieutenant Gra At Canacee the Lieutenant pround horse and guide, and reached Mahanan Slavery in Illinois.—Gov. Coles, of Illinois, two o'clock in the morning. He kee time in informing Lieutenant M'Kemme who instantly directed Lieutenant E ing persons were lost :- John Gregory. ter Wheeling, and George Gordon, seamen; Stephen O'Connor, landsman,

No piracies or depredations have a heard of since the crew of the Betsey to murdered. The U. S. ship Ontario, was at qui

tine, at Messina, Jan. 1st, and was hove out, for repairs. She left the Cost tion frigate at Syracuse, bound to Most where both ships would winter. Orders have recently been issued by ders at Navy Yards, to complete the sels now building, and to put others a

stocks. bay the first favourable wind. She from Key West on the 15th ultimo, kill Captain Warrington there in good he The galliot Sea Gull, Lt. Com. Mke was left at Key West. The United Se schooner Shark, Lt. Com. Gallaght, sailed thence for St. Thomas.

sailed thence for St. Thomas. The United States' ship Decoy, Lt 0

it gives us pleasure to learn, has me a man since she left the United States

Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia. and Manchester Colonization Soc implements of husbandry, clo

ASHINGTON TURDAY, MAR IST GENERAL TH. ourned inceting of Monday evening Meeting House. roduced with praye Rev. O. B. Brown Report of the Box d, by Mr. James D. notion of Dr. James d by Daniel Brown,

ved, That the Repe oved, and accepted. by the Rev. Mr. Ly otion of the Rev. L by the Rev. Dr. Star red. That the thank ented to the Aux State Conventions, A s, which have rec e assisted the Soci als, who, by their fu services, have aide fits objects.

nion of Mr. Baron lames M. Staughton red. That the Soci of the proceedings of rs; and gratefully a hich is entertained with which they h confided to them. addresses were ma Lynd, Rice, and Sta nd by Dr. James M. S room at present to he interesting and an ere offered. otion of Mr. Knowle

rike out the third art and to substitute t There shall be an Society, on the first when the following en by ballot, viz. A nt, Agent, Recorder, and Fifteen Dire r, form a Board, for rns of the Socie Society then proce Isaac G. Hutton, t

The following is now composing the occasioned by res nce filled by the Bo B. Brown, Presiden muel Cornelius, Vic eorge Wood, Agent. seph Thaw, Records

Directors William Staughton, Reynolds, Samue I, Stephen C. Usti aac G. Hutton, In James D. Knowle Outlaw, James M

urned. Prayer by t

Christian Inquire letter from Preside Schuyler. It wa first election. At sident has just bed g to be reminded with which the the duties of his

day had the plur of the 2d in ept of my mos est for your good as upon my entr stask. It is only support which I'h ctable and wor part of the Union, me the diffidence abilities to execution at trust to the l An honest zea tion to the intere all that I dare p as which seem, every class of per long rion, tha ng darkened or enow dispersi soon feel the ef That invit often interposed

ending destruct to have been me in in that of disp sive continent ered, bids fair sincere

ASTING GOSPE

UMBIAN STAR.

MASHINGTON CITY,

STURDAY, MARCH 5, 1825.

MIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

sourned meeting of this Society was

Report of the Board of Directors

non of Enoch Reynolds, Esq., se

State Conventions, Associations, and

is, which have recommended and is assisted the Society; and to all

hals, who, by their funds, or by their

disrvices, have aided in the prose-

roon of Mr. Baron Stow, seconded into M. Staughton:

That the Society highly ap.

es; and gratefully acknowledge the

and by Dr. James M. Staughton. We

not room at present to take further no-

theinteresting and animated remarks

motion of Mr. Knowles, it was resolv-

trike out the third article of the Con-

in and to substitute the following:

st confided to them.

were offered.

comin its own body.

ince filled by the Board.

annel Comelius, Vice-President.

George Wood, Agent.
Seph Thaw, Recording Secretary.

William Staughton, Samuel W. Lynd,

Reynolds, Samuel Wait, Alexis

d Stephen C. Ustick, John S. Mee-

lac G. Hutton, Ira Chase, Joseph

Lines D. Knowles, James Johnson,

Outlaw, James M. Staughton, Da-

amed. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Rice.

Christian Inquirer, we find the sub-

ther from President Washington to

with which the first President en-

NEW-YORK, May 9th, 1789.

and the pleasure to receive ar of the 2d inst. and must beg

upon my entrance on a new and

table and worthy characters in

he the diffidence which I have in

on to the interest of united Amer-

son feel the effects of her natural

lt is only from the assuran-

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.

the duties of his office:

D.B. Brown, President.

other Rice, Treasurer.

d by Mr. James D. Knowles.

wed, and accepted.

line Rev. Mr. Lynd:

that 50,000 Per and in Philadelphi

CH 5, 1825

te of Jonathan about 15 mile e seen specimens in this vein, and for ry rich ore.

A patent has late ashington, for as said, will save the same use. It is a sing steel, hung up by overs, of different saccentre, which strong the contrel whic

of turning a cra very way as loud ommon bella locksmith of the in Pomerania, extraordinary lo mechanism, by the three pistols are interested in the pistols are an improper the lock is opened by, then the pistols the motion. solion of Dr. James M. Staughton, addy Daniel Brown, Esq. That the Report be printed.

non of the Rev. Luther Rice, sedythe Rev. Dr. Staughton: motion. .- The bill for ing \$200,000 for oned, That the thanks of the Society ken, has passed b re of Virginia.

New-York, a met on of the Comment that city. The co priate the interes ornate the interest of Robert Fult of Robert Fult of their benefit of thei sson, one of them and in these matte pelief that in twen

eply, stated the fi Mersey to Manch ifty thousand dollar ere had not been, ce in this new mo abled to determine poses of canals. .- The London Ba lately received for housand hounds at t it might be enter ble servant." schooner Fem apployed for the so he West Indies, le ning of the 4th u as lost off the possible struck by a whitee, P. M. and we and twelve next me sted of five office on board also a si vas capsized, und g Lieutenant Glyt utenant procured reached Matanzas

orning. He lost enant M'Kever, coll, of the perilous s Ferret was place Lieutenant Engle, d in search of h r at eleven o'cloc d men, except for and soon afterwar the crew were ve g been 21 hours part of which in water. The follo _John Gregory, orge Gordon, order nnor, landsman, a edations have be of the Betsey

rio, was at quara 1st, and was to she left the Co , bound to Messi winter. been issued by he several commis complete the vito put others on t

hn Adams, Capta bound to Washingre Porter on bout bay on Saturd wind being also bads. We used will proceed up a wind. She said 5th ultimo, leaviere in good healt Lt. Com. M'Ker The United Statem. Gallagher, homas. or your good wishes and kind sport which I have received from and of the Union, that I am enabled abilities to execute my great and p Decoy, Lt. Co Havana, was got John Adams can The John Adam learn, has not lo United States. Lature of Virginia session all that I dare promise. The good that I dare promise. The good which seem, at present, to per-ney class of people, afford reason observation, that the clouds which are how dispersing, and that Amerts recent session ceeper of the Pen e use of the Col western coast nay be authorize s of the Richmon Society, suc

nding destruction, seems in no inhave been more remarkably exan in that of disposing the people of ther, a constitution, which, if well steed, bids fair to make America a

G. WASHINGTON.

ry sincere regard and esteem, ir, your most obedient and hum-

MR. OWEN, OF NEW LANARK.

With the character of this gentleman, and of his establishment at New Lanark, we presume, are acquainted. He has purchased a considerable tract of land, in Illivouring to introduce, into this country, his ful wishes for his happiness. "new views of society," and the projects which these views have led him to form.

On the evening of the 25th ultimo, he lows; lelivered a lecture in the Hall of the SIR, House of Representatives, in this city.

Of this performance we shall say little. It had no tendency to alter the opinion, which we long since formed, respecting the principles and projects of Mr. Owen. These appear to us, to be equally at war with the Menday evening last, at the First history and whole experience of mankind; Meting House. The exercises with sound philosophy, and with divine rearduced with prayer, by the Presi-

The principle, on which his whole system rests, is this: That the character of men is formed entirely by the circumstances in which they are placed; that they are not to be blamed for their vices, nor rewarded for their virtues; and that nothing is wanted to complete the felicity of our race, but to place them in a favourable condition.

It cannot be necessary to spend a moment in exposing the fallacy of this reasoning. auspices, and future ages will look back on It has no claim to the title of a "new view of society." It is as old as infidelity itself. tional chair, as a proud era in the progress Voltaire has advanced the same idea:

Les soins qu'on prend de notre enfance, Forment nos sentimens, nos mœurs, notre cré-

'eusse été pres du Gange, esclave de faux dieux, Chrétienne dans Paris," &c.*

We have found in the Pittsburg Recorder, some sensible strictures on Mr. Owen's due proceedings of the Board of plans. We subjoin an extract:

Mr. Owen's system takes for granted, which is entertained of the zeal and that human nature is in a state, very differis with which they have discharged ent, in a moral point of view, from that in which it is represented by Moses, Solomon, and Paul, and indeed all the inspired wriwiresses were made, by the Rev. ters. If I did not mistake altogether his Lynd, Rice, and Staughton, by Mr. view of human nature, Mr. Owen had no place for the corruption of the heart, that moral depravity, and bias to evil, which the Scriptures represent as natural to fallen man. That, by nature, there is enmity in the mind of man against that which is spiritually and morally good, and that the heart is inclined to evil, and that continually, appears to be the language of all divine revelation. In vain will we attempt to reconcile 1.1 There shall be an annual meeting this doctrine to Mr. Owen's theory. Acwhen the following officers shall the child of circumstances, and may be made m by ballot, viz. A President, Vice- what you please. Education and culture are represented in this system as being able Agent, Recording Secretary, to do, what the Bible assures us, it requires and Fifteen Directors, who shall, the grace of God to effect. That human namorns of the Society. Five mem-nated by bad example, is as an unsullied parchment, on which may be written moral their approbation of my conduct in the mil constitute a quorum. The Board good, or moral evil alike, cannot be believed discharge of the duties of the high trust sion of Congress. have power to fill any vacancy which by the man, who is persuaded, on divine au- from which I am now about to retire, and thority, that the heart of man is deceitful of their good wishes for my future weltare. above all things, and desperately wicked; The favourable sentiments which you he Skirty then proceeded, on motion and that, by nature, the imaginations of have expressed, of the measures of the adman are only evil continually. Whatever belongs to the nature of any thing, cannot gratifying to me. The growth of our Relas G. Hutton, to the election of m. The following is a list of the gennow composing the Board; two vabe rooted out of it by mere cultivation. Doaccisioned by resignations, having mesticate, cultivate, and discipline a fox as bility of our institutions,-truths which are

> Much, indeed, may be done by education, and much by example, whether good or

According to Mr. Owen's system, there appears to be no place, as indeed there is no need, for a Saviour. I mean the Saviour whom the Bible reveals. Such a Saviour as a sinner needs. One such as Socrates might be useful-an able teacher, a strict moralist, whose life and actions would be a model and a pattern of virtue. What need for more? every deist will ask. And what need for more, we may justly ask, according to this system, where instruction, discipline, education, and social combination, can do every thing necessary to happiness?

Schuyler. It was written soon af-· Our sentiments, manners, and belief, are fix election. At this time, when a formed by the care of our parents and instructors. On the Ganges, I should have been an idolator; at Paris, a Christian, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

During the last week, there were exhibited in the Rotunda of the Capitol, in this City, specimens in the various branches of manufactures, which evinced the rapid improvement of our countrymen in the useful arts. These specimens were sent to this city, from different sections of the Union, for the inspection of Members of Congress, and others, who feel an interest in the subject. We believe that it would not be saying too much, of many of these articles, to assert, that they would compare, advantageously, trust to the best interest of our An honest zeal, and an unremit- in every respect, with specimens of similar fabrications from any part of the world.

COLLEGIATE RECORD.

The Rev. Dr. Milledoler, of New-York. has been appointed President of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, (N. J.) in That invisible hand, which the place of the Rev. Dr. Livingston, de-

Geneva College.-The Regents of the University of New-York have elevated the Academy at Geneva to a College, to be denominated the Geneva College.

PUBLIC FAST.

Thursday, the 7th of April next, is appointed to be observed in Maine and Massachusetts, as a day of public humiliation, fasting, and prayer.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

On Tuesday last, the Trustees and Faculty of the Columbian College waited on the in Scotland, the greater part of our readers, late President of the United States, for the purpose of expressing to him their grateful sense of the favourable regard which he has nois and Indiana, and he is zealously endea- shown to the Institution, and their respect-

The Rev. O. B. Brown, President of the Board of Trustees, addressed him, as fol-

On your retiring from the highest office, which an enlightened and grateful people can confer, the Trustees and Faculty of the Columbian College cannot refrain from expressing to you their sentiments of consideration and attachment.

Under your judicious, impartial, and pariotic administration, our Republic has flourished, and has commanded the respect of the nations of the Earth. The attiude which your intrepid zeal for her welfare has assumed, has introduced into unhallowed alliances the spirit of apprehension; and has invigorated every arm raised to sustain the inalienable liberties of man. Thankful to Heaven, our husbandmen, at the appointed seasons, have collected their ample sheaves. Our commerce has visited every land; and the arts have been multiplied. The spear has been beaten into the pruning hook, and the blessings of peace have been uninterrupted in their welcome flow. The development of our resources has commenced under the most animating the period in which you occupied the naof internal improvement. You have the felicity to recede from a long series of public evening sun, and with the conscious grati-

tude of millions. By ourselves, and the friends of the literary institution with which we are associated, the recollection will be ever cherish ed, that, during your Presidency, its foundation stone was laid. Enjoying your approbation and patronage, it has attained its present advance. Its aims are in unison with your own. The best wishes of its founders are, that it may contribute to the diffusion of learning and virtue, and to the permanence and strength of our Union, for gen-

erations to come. Assure yourself, Sir, of our high and heartfelt regard, and that our prayers shall ascend to the throne of the Supreme, that your declining years may be marked with tranquillity, and your removal from the present life, an introduction to the honours and consolations of Heaven.

Signed, in behalf of the Trustees and Faculty of the Columbian College.

O. B. BROWN, President of the Board of Trustees, WM. STAUGHTON, President of the Columbian College. ENOCH REYNOLDS, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES MONROE,

To this address, the President made the following reply:

I have received, with due sensibility, the and Faculty of the Columbian College, of

public, and the increasing strength and stayou will, it will still have the nature of a obvious to the whole civilized world,—are fox, and still be a dangerous inmate among due to the virtue and intelligence of our fellow citizens. To those qualities, under the favour of Heaven, we are indebted for success in our revolutionary struggle, and in the bad, but let us not ascribe too much to late war; for our present constitutions, state them. What bad example corrupted and national, and for all the blessings we now Adam's eldest son? Or why was there enjoy. To perform my duty, according to such an amazing difference between Isaac's the best of my ability, after the example of my illustrious predecessors, admonished by the great events of our Union, and particularly of the late war, has been the object of my unwearied zeal. For these services, the approbation of my country will afford me

the highest consolation, in my retirement. Having witnessed the commencement of our institution, I have seen, with great interest, its successful progress; from which I derive a well founded hope that its future prosperity will realize our most sanguine expectations. That it may be eminently useful, in the accomplishment of all the great objects to which you have adverted, will continue to be the subject of my most

earnest wishes. JAMES MONROE. To O. B. BROWN, President of the Board of Trustees;

WM. STAUGHTON, President of the Columbian College; and

ENOCH REYNOLDS, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Washington, March 1st, 1825.

Communicated CIRCULAR.

The Board of the Baptist Convention of the State of Vermont and Vicinity, to the churches composing the same, and to the friends of the cause of benevolence, send Christian salutation.

The work of evangelizing the world, is now successfully commenced by the friends of Christ ;-and, in this labour of love, we, as a denomination, are attempting to bear some humble part. There are, already, in the various fields occupied, 28 competent missionaries-16 males and 12 females. Nine of the males are ordained preachers. These missionaries have, under their immediate instruction, about 200 scholars. They have also established four churches among the Heathen. In addition to this, we have a number of institutions, literary and theological, which make a demand on our charities, and ought not to languish through our neglect. Also the condition of our own State, (in which there are at least one hundred churches of our own denomination, and who cordially desire the advancement of the

greater exertions.

Our missionaries require immediate asistance, in order to continue their operations. The resources of our brethren, which history of the American Revolution. were called into action for about three years from the formation of the General Convenion, manifested that they were both able and willing to do much for the spread of the in our naval service. Gospel. If, then, for any reason, we have become inactive and indifferent, let us not emain so. It is time to awake, and put

orth our energies in the best of causes. Does not He, who gave His life for us, require it at our hands?—Consider how large a portion of the church in America is made up of our brethren; and shall we with- 12 o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Rehold our portion from the treasury of the presentatives. Lord? Let each one now act with eternity in view. And let it not be found, in the great day of account, that, for the sake of eaving a trifle more to his heirs, he has withheld from immortal souls the Gospel of Senate convened at half past ten o'clock, salvation.

As united and concentrated exertion is most powerful and successful, to this we now invite you .- We confidently hope, that Ministers, Deacons, and private brethren, and exert themselves in forming, in their respective neighbourhoods, societies auxiliary to the State Convention. That all moneys and other property may be at the disposal of the united wisdom of the whole, the donors; in which case, it will be faithfully applied to that object, whether foreign or domestic missions, or the support of our vious to every one, that a State Convention, on the general plan marked out by the Constitution, supported by the different auxiliaries, is the best means of promoting the great object, we have in view.

We have therefore appointed Rev. John R. Dodge, as a travelling agent, to make service, with the imposing splendour of an the necessary explanations-to assist in organizing Societies—to solicit donations and subscriptions, and receive whatever is contributed to the funds of the Convention; who will make returns to the Board at their next annual meeting at Bethel, the 3d Wednesday in October, 1825, at 10 o'clock,

> Done by order of the Board, JOHN CONANT, Chairman, Joseph W. Sawyer, Clerk pro tem. Royalton, Feb. 9, 1825.

> > CONGRESS.

The term of the Eighteenth Congress closed on Thursday last. During the last days of the session, a great number of bills were passed, and many were lost, (among which was the bill for the relief of the Co lumbian College) from the want of time to act on them. In our next paper we shall probably be able to present an authenticated list of the acts passed during the ses-

The House adjourned about three o'clock, on Thursday afternoon. Before the adjournment, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Markley, of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. Henry Clay, for assurance which you have been so kind as the able, impartial, and dignified manner, in to give me, on the part of the Trustees which he has presided over its deliberations, and performed the arduous and unpleasant duties of the chair, during the present ses-

> A few minutes after this vote, Mr. Clau. the Speaker, having resumed the Chair, addressed the House as follows:

"For the honourable testimony which you have been pleased this day to express to my official conduct in this highly distinguished station, I pray you to accept my profound acknowledgments. Near fourteen years, with but two comparatively short intervals, the arduous duties of the Chair have been assigned to me. In that long period, of peace and of war, causes from without and within, of great public excitement, have occasionally divided our councils, disturbed our harmony, and threatened our safety. Happily, however, past dangers, which appeared to encompass us, were dispelled, as anxiously hope those of the present will be, in a spirit of mutual forbearance, moderation, and wisdom. The debates in this House, to which those causes gave rise, were sometimes ardent and animated; but, amidst all the heats and agitations produced by our temporary divisions, it has been my happy fortune to experience, in an unexampled degree, the kindness, the confidence, and the affectionate attachment of the Members of the House. Of the numerous decisions which I nave been called upon to pronounce from this place, on questions often suddenly started, and of much difficulty, it has so happened, from the generous support given me, that not one of them has ever been reversed by the House. I advert to this fact, not in a vain spirit of exultation, but as furnishing a powerful motive for undissembled gratitude.

"In retiring, perhaps for ever, from a situ ation with which so large a portion of my life has been associated, I shall continually revert, during the remainder of it, with un-ceasing respect and gratitude, to this great theatre of our public action, and with the firm belief that the public interests and the liberty of our beloved country will be safely guarded hereafter, as they have been heretofore, by enlightened patriotism...
"Gentlemen: In returning to your re-

spective families and constituents, I beg all of you, without exception, to carry with you my fervent prayers for the continuation of your lives, your health, and your happi-

LITERARY.

The Collateral Bible.—Proposals have been issued, by Samuel F. Bradford of Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription, "The Collateral Bible, or a Key to the Holy Scriptures, in which all the corresponding texts are brought together in one view, and arranged in a familiar and easy manner."
The work, it is expected, will be comprised of ministers not more than two thirds of in about five quarto volumes, of the same that number,) demands the sympathies, the prayers, and the benevolent efforts of all lars a volume; or it may be had, if preferred, in quarter volumes, at one dollar and fifty cents each. The text is to be printed These considerations, together with that of a world lying in wickedness, and perishing without the knowledge of salvation, have impelled the Board to call upon you in this manner, in the hope of exciting you to greater evertions. put to press early in May next

General Armstrong, formerly Secretary of War, is said to be engaged in writing a

Mr. Cooper, the Novelist, has undertaken a History of the American Navy. Mr. C. it will be recollected, was formerly an officer

INAUGURATION:

The President of the United States yesterday took the oath, prescribed by the Constitution. The ceremony took place at

At 11 o'clock, a civil and military procession was formed at the house of Mr. Adams, and moved to the Capitol. The when the oath was administered to the Vice President of the United States, and to the new Members of the Senate.

At a quarter before twelve, the President will take an active part in this good work, elect arrived at the Capitol, and was met at the door by the Committee of Arrangement, and conducted into the Senate Chamber, attended by the Heads of Departments, and Judges of the Supreme Court, Marunless when a specific object is named by shal, and Mayors, for whom seats were provided in front of the President's chair. On entering, the Senate rose; immediately literary institutions. We trust it will be ob- thereafter, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

At 12, they proceeded to the House of Representatives. The President elect took the Speaker's chair; the Vice-President and Secretary occupied seats on the right of the Chair, and the Members of the Senate the seats immediately in his front the Ex-President and Heads of Departments on the right of the Vice President.

The Speaker and Clerk of the House were seated on the left of the Chair, and Foreign Ministers on the left of the Speaker; Members of the House occupied the seats immediately in front of the Speaker. The Chief Justice and Associate Judges were seated at the Clerk's Table, in front

of the Speaker's Chair. District Judges, and such persons as, by the rules of the House, are entitled to admission, all officers, civil, military, and naval, occupied seats on the floor, in rear of the Members of the Senate and Members of the House.

The recess behind the Speaker's Chair, and the Lobby, were reserved exclusively for the Ladies.

The oath was then administered to the President, by Chief Justice Marshall. After this ceremony, the President arose, and pronounced the inaugural address, in which, with his usual ability and elegance, he took a brief view of the principles and history of our government, and stated his purpose to pursue the course of policy, which has marked the administration of Mr. Monroe. This address, we will send to our readers

Mr. Owen will deliver his concluding Discourse, on the plan for the improvement of Society, this evening, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday night, the 26th inst. n the 70th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH

On the 21st ult. at Upperville, Virginia, Mr. James Dage, in the 24th year of his age. He was enabled, a few months before his death, to express an humble trust in the Redeemer.

Wholesale Prices Current. WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 5.

| 1 1000 0000 | | | NO. OF THE PERSON. |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------|--------------------|
| ARTICLES. | Per | From | To |
| Bacon | lb. | - 78 | - 8 |
| Candles | | - 10 | - 12 |
| Cheese | - 46 | - 7 | - 9 |
| Coffee, best | - 66 | - 18 | - 20 |
| - common - | " | - 16 | 18 |
| Corn meal | bush. | - 40 | - 45 |
| Flour | barrel | 5 00 | 2727 |
| White wheat . | - 66 | 5 25 | S. CERT |
| Lard | lb. | - 9 | - 10 |
| Lime, (Thomaston) retai | l cask | 1 75 | |
| Molasses | TO STREET STREET | - 32 | 0.00 |
| Oil, winter | 166 | - 55 | |
| Salt | sack | 3 00 | Fr. 1889 |
| Sugar, best | cwt. | 11 50 | 12 50 |
| common - | - 66 | 9 00 | 9 50 |
| Whiskey, common - | gall. | - 25 | - 27 |
| old | " | - 45 | |

EZEKIEL YOUNG.

Merchant Tailor, F Street,

AS received some of those elegant DO-MESTIC CLOTHS that were exhibited at the Capitol, with a good assortment of other CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which will be sold on a small advance, and made up in the latest style of fashion.

March 5—3t

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

SELLING OFF!

THE Subscriber has determined on leaving L the City, and now offers his stock of HATS, cheap for cash, wholesale or retail; to-gether with a complete set of APPARATUS for manufacturing Hats, as good as new, not having been long in use. Any person wishing to carry on the same business in the city, could not do better than embrace this opportunity. The same stand can be had, and is the best that can be obtained in the city, exclusive of its now being established for some years in this

PENNELL PALMER.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to call and settle their ac-counts, or he will have to take the necessary steps to have them settled; and all persons having accounts against the same, are requested to produce them for settlement.
March 5—3t

Mostry.

STANZAS.

On the Death of the Rev. John Owen, A. M. one of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

BY JAMES MONTSOMERY, ESQ. Go to the grave in all thy glorious prime,

In full activity of zeal and power; A Christian cannot die before his time, The Lord's appointment is the servant's hour

Go to the grave ;-at noon from labour cease Rest on thy sheaves, the harvest task is done -Come from the heart of battle; and, in peace Soldier, go home; with thee the field is won.

Go to the grave ; though like a fallen tree, At once with verdure, flow'rs, and fruitage

Thy form must perish, and thine honours be Lost in the mouldering bosom of the ground.

Go to the grave, which, faithful to its trust, The germ of immortality shall keep, While, safe as watch'd by cherubim, thy dust Shall, till the judgment-day, in Jasus sleep.

Go to the grave, for there thy Saviour lay In death's embraces, ere He rose on high, And all the ransom'd, by that narrow way, Pass to eternal life beyond the sky.

Pass thou beyond it : take thy seat above ; Soul of the Just, be present with the Long,

-The open vision for the written word.

Miscellany.

From the Rhode Island American.

[The late Jane Taylor is deservedly considered as among the most agreeable and instructive of British female writers. Soon after the publication of "Display, a Tale for Young people," an excellent lit-tle work, which the old as well young may read with profit. Miss T.'s declining health rendered the excitement and exhaustion of literary composition too much for a frame of feeble texture. She ventured however to undertake short and desultory papers, which were published in the Youth's Magazine during the course of the seven years beginning with 1816 and ending with 1822, when Miss T. was obliged, by increasing ill health, to desist entirely from literary occupation. Not long before her last illness, she revised and prepared for the press, the greater part of these papers (seventynine in number) which are deemed among the happiest efforts of her pen, and they have since been published in a separate volume. The following is perhaps the most masterly in the collection, conveying in a guise of singular ingenuity, a grave and impressive moral:

HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

In a remote period of antiquity, when the supernatural and the marvellous obtained a readier credence than now, it was fabled that a stranger of extraordinary appearance was observed pacing the streets of one of the magnificent cities of the East, remarking with an eye of intelligent curiosity every surrounding object. Several individuals gathering around him, questioned him concerning his country and his business; but they presently perceived that he was unacquainted with their language, and he soon discovered himself to be equally ignorant of the most common usages of society. At the same time, the dignity and intelligence of his air and demeanour forbade the idea of his being either a barbarian or a lunatic. When at length he understood by their signs, that they wished to be informed of which, till now, I little understood the whence he came, he pointed with great import. But explain to me, I beseech you, signs, that they wished to be informed significance to the sky; upon which the crowd, concluding him to be one of their quences of this wonderous metamorphosis, deities, were proceeding to pay him divine honours; but he no sooner comprehended their design, than he rejected it with horrour; and bending his knees and raising his hands towards heaven in the attitude of prayer, gave them to understand that he also was a worshipper of the powers above.

After a time, it is said that the mysterious stranger accepted the hospitalities of one of the nobles of the city; under whose roof he applied himself with great diligence to the acquirement of the language in which he made such surprising proficiency, that in a few days he was able to hold intelligent intercourse with those around him. The noble host now resolved to take an priests only die?-are not you to die also?" early opportunity of satisfying his curiosity respecting the country and quality of his guest: and upon his expressing this desire, the stranger assured him that he would answer his inquiries that evening after sunset. the priesthood. Accordingly, as night approached, he led him forth upon the balconies of the palace, which overlooked the wealthy and populous city. Innumerable lights from its busy streets and splendid palaces were now reflected in the dark bosom of its noble river; where stately vessels laden with rich merchandize from all parts of the known world, lay anchored in the port. This was a city in which the voice of the harp and the viol, and the sound of the milistone were continually heard; and craftsmen of all kinds of craft were there; and the light of a candle was seen in every dwelling; and the voice of the bridegroom and the voice of the bride were heard there. The stranger mused awhile upon the glittering scene, and listened to the confused murmur of mingling sounds. Then suddenly raising the principal temples of the city. "Marvel the excellent knowledge from me a single not," said he to his host, "that I am wont moment." to gaze with fond affection on youd silvery

habitant of this strange earth, and undergo all the vicissitudes to which its natives are subject. Tell me, therefore, I pray you, what is the lot of man; and explain to me hear and see around me."

"Truly, Sir," replied the astonished no-ble, "although I am altogether unacquainted with the manners and customs, products and privileges of your country, yet, me-thinks I cannot but congratulate you on your arrival in our world; especially since it has been your good fortune to alight on a I may possibly sojourn in your planet!" part of it affording such various sources of "Nay," replied the priests, "but verily condition of the Indians, and not rejoice, enjoyment as this our opulent and luxurious you will find it of excellent use so long as that men have been found, who have left city. And be assured it will be my pride and you remain in it." pleasure to introduce you to all that is most worthy the attention of such a distinguished plied he: "for consider, how soon this pe-melioration of the condition of the Aborigiforeigner.

Our adventurer, accordingly, was prepleasure which were there well understood. He was introduced by his obliging host, to bly informed me." their public games and festivals; to their theatrical diversions and convivial assemblies; and in a short time he began to feel The next lesson which it became which he might amass riches. To this ob-Where thou, for faith, and hope, has perfect ject he began to apply himself with diligence; and was becoming in some measure Nothing could equal the stranger's sur-reconciled to the manuers and customs of prise at this circumstance; as well as that energies.

> on earth, when, walking in the cool of the day with his friend in the outskirts of the in which they were to remain in this planet, city, his attention was arrested by the ap- he could consider only as the effect of dispearance of a spacious enclosure near which they passed; he inquired the use to which their incivilities to himself, with affectionate

of public interment." "I do not understand you," said the stran-

"It is the place," repeated his friend, where we bury our dead."

" Excuse me, Sir," replied his companion, with some embarrassment, "I must had but one answer .- "Oh," he would say, trouble you to explain yourself yet fur- "I am to die-I am to die." ther."

The nobleman repeated the information in still plainer terms.

"I am still at a loss to comprehend you perfectly," said the stranger, turning dead-ly pale. "This must relate to something of which I was not only totally ignorant in my own world, but of which I have, as yet, had no intimation in yours. I pray you, therefore, to satisfy my curiosity; for if I the authors effect to be thought Christians, have any clue to your meaning, this, sureiv, is a matter of more mighty concernment than any to which you have hitherto direct- taught religion, for fear of having their

"My good friend," replied the nobleman, "vou must be indeed a novice amongst us, f you have yet to learn that we must all, sooner or later, submit to take our place in these dismal abodes; nor will I deny that it is one of the least desirable of the circumstances which appertain to our condition; for which reason it is a matter rarely referred to in polished society, and this accounts for your being hitherto uninformed on their children because they feel it to be of the subject. But truly, Sir, if the inhabitants of the place whence you came are not liable to any similar misfortune, I advise you to betake yourself back again with all speed; for be assured there is no escape here; nor could I guarrantee your safety for a single hour."

" Alas," replied the adventurer, " I must submit to the conditions of my enterprise; something more of the nature and conseand tell me at what period it most commonly happens to man.'

While he thus spoke, his voice faultered, and his whole frame shook violently; his countenance was as pale as death, and a cold dew stood in large drops upon his fore-

By this time his companion, finding the discourse becoming more serious than was agreeable, declared he must refer him to him with all their heart, with all their soul the priests for further information; this and with all their might. And as the chilsubject being very much out of his pro-

"How!" exclaimed the stranger, "then cannot have understood you; -do the His friend, evading these questions, hasticonducted his importunate companion to

The emotion which the stranger had bethat which he experienced as soon as he gathered from the discourse of the priests, some notions of immortality, and of the alternative of happiness or misery in a future state. But this agony of mind was exchanged for transport when he learned, that by the performance of certain conditions before death, the state of happiness might be secured. His eagerness to learn the nature of these terms, excited the surprise and even the contempt of his sacred teachers. They advised him to remain satisfied for the present with the instructions he had re ceived, and to defer the remainder of the discussion till to-morrow.

his eyes to the starry firmament, he fixed not that death may come at any hour?them with an expressive gaze on the beau- may it not then come this hour?-and tiful evening star which was just sinking behind a dark grove that surrounded one of formed these conditions! O! withhold not

The priests, suppressing a smile at his the bounds of this state, and some who rely an inhabitant of that tranquil planet; Theology to their attentive auditor; but their situation before the heralds of the me to wander. Often had I beheld with me to wander. Often had I beheld with piness when he was given to understand, among them; we have marked their pro-wondering admiration, this briliant world of that the required conditions were generally. gress since, and we assert, without the fear yours, ever one of the brightest gems of our of easy and pleasant performance; and that of contradiction, that where the Gospel has the occasional difficulties or inconveniences been introduced, the spiritual and temporal long feit to know something of its condition, which might attend them, would entirely was at length unexpectedly gratified. I re- cease with the short term of his earthly exceived permission and power from above to traverse the mighty void, and to direct my course to this distant sphere. To that per- which you call death, and which seems in ployments of civilized life. The tomahawk

again exchanged smiles with each other; Peace, the Aboriginies considered their febut their ridicule was wholly lost upon the males as being of a very inferior order, and

enraptured stranger. When the first transports of his emotion more fully than I yet understand, all that I had subsided, he began to reflect with sore changed; they are treated as companions, uneasiness on the time he had already lost since his arrival.

been collecting, tell me, reverend priests, will it avail me any thing when the thirty tible of improvement as the generality of or forty years are expired which, you say,

riod will be past; what avails it what my condition may be for so short a season? I grand concerns of which you have charita- red man.

Accordingly, from that period, continues the legend, the stranger devoted himself to the performance of those conditions on some relish for amusement, the meaning of which, he was told, his future welfare dewhich, at first, he could scarcely compre- pended; but, in so doing, he had an opposition to encounter wholly unexpected, and desirable to impart to him, was the neces- for which he was even at a loss to account. sity of acquiring wealth as the only means By thus devoting his chief attention to his of obtaining pleasure. A fact which was chief interests, he excited the surprise, the no sooner understood by the stranger, than contempt, and even the enmity of most of he gratefully accepted the offer of his the inhabitants of the city; and they rarely friendly host to place him in a situation in mentioned him but with a term of reproach, which has been variously rendered in all the modern languages.

our planet, strangely as they differed from of his fellow citizens appearing, generally, those of his own, when an incident occurred so extremely indifferent as they did to their which gave an entirely new direction to his own interests,-That they should have so little prudence and forethought as to pro-It was but a few weeks after his arrival vide only for their necessities and pleasures for that short part of their existence ordered intellect; so that he even returned it was appropriated. expostulations, accompanied by lively tions of compassion and amazement. expostulations, accompanied by lively emo-

If ever he was tempted for a moment to violate any of the conditions of his future nappiness, he bewailed his own madness with agonizing emotions: and to all the invitations he received from others to do any thing inconsistent with his real interests, he

INJURIOUS MAZIM. "An injurious and destructive maxim," says Dr. Clark, in his concluding observations on the 6th chapter of Deut. "has lately been advanced by a few individuals, which it is hoped, is disowned by the class of Christians to which they belong; though and rational ones too. The sum of the maxim is this: Children ought not to be minds biased to some particular creed; but they should be left to themselves, till they are capable of making a choice, and hoose to make one. This maxim is flat opposition to the command of God : and those who teach it, show how little they are affected by the religion they profess. If they felt it to be good for any thing, they would certainly wish their children to possess it; but they do not teach religion to no use to themselves. Now the Christian religion, properly applied, saves the soulfills the heart with love to God and man : for the love of God is shed abroad in the heart of a genuine believer by the Holy Ghost given to him. These persons have no love, because they have not the religion that inspires it; and the spurious religion, which admits the maxim above mentioned, is not the religion of God, and consequently better untaught than taught. But what can be said to those parents, who, possessing a better faith equally neglect the instruction of their children in the things of God? They are highly criminal; and if their children perish through neglect which is very probably, what a dreadful account must they give in the great day! Parents! hear what the Lord saith unto you-Ye shall diligently teach your children that there is one Lord, Jehovah, Elohim; the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and that they must love dren are heedless, apt to forget, liable to be carried away by sensible things; repeat and repeat the instruction, and add line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little; carefully studying time, place and circumstances that your labour be not in vain. Show it in its amiableness, ne of their magnificent temples, where he exciting attention by exciting interest-show gladly consigned him to the instructions of how good, how useful, how blessed, how ennobling, how glorious it is-till they can say," Whom have I in heaven but thee! trayed when he received the first idea of and there is none on the earth I desire be-death, was yet slight in comparison with sides thee;"

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser. In the legislative proceedings published on Saturday, we stated that the pagan party of the Seneca Indians had sent in a petition, praying, that the missionaries might be prohibited from residing among them. This petition was signed by the celebrated Red lacket, and his associates, Green Blanket, Robert Bob, Twenty Canoes First, Twenty Canoes Second, Captain Snow, Two Guns, Dockstator, Bear Foot, Broad Head, Chief Warrior, Black Chief, Corn Planter, Elk discussion till to-morrow.

"How," exclaimed the novice, "say ye not that death may come at any hour?

Sky, Blue Sky, Hot Bread and Black Snake. It is well known to those who have noticed passing events, that a part of the Senica tribe have ever been opposed to Christianity in any form, while a majority of the tribe have embraced its truths, and have become useful members of society.— We have visited all the Indian tribes within condition of the Indians have been improved.—The wilderness has become a gar-

mission, however, one condition was annexided, to which my eagerness for the enterprise induced me hastily to consent; namely, that I must thenceforth remain an in-planet in which I can die!"—The priests planet in which I can die!"—The priests pl only fit to carry their effects from one encampment to another. The scene is now and both males and females are anxious for the improvement of their children. "Alas, what have I been doing!" ex-claimed he. "This gold which I have up in ignorance and vice, are now regularly sent to school, and exhibit minds as suscenwhites. Cold indeed must be the heart who can look upon such a change in the their ease and comfort, and gone into the "A very little of it shall suffice me," re- wilderness, for no other purpose than the nies. Let them remember that their reward is not with men, and that the God sently initiated in those arts of luxury and will betake myself, from this hour, to the whom they serve, is also the God of the

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JOSHUA PERI March 5-3t Washington Brewo

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JUDE, THE APOST Judas, who was sur Lebbeus, and was of our Lord, was th rother of James the welve Apostles. It is nal employment was n, and that he was undation for these tw other reasons, is cong passage of Hegesip

n Domitian made terity of David, some before him. Being ir professions and s out of the improve th paid him tribute, with their own th of what they sa he callousness of thei oncerning Christ an t kind it was and wl hey answered that it earthly, but heavenly world: when coming uld judge the living nder to every man

The men being noises harmless, they are not informed w d to the Apostles cely any mention of ment, except in the of the twelve Apo ular incident related e found in John xiv. 21 hat he addressed the his divine Masterthou wilt manifest ot unto the world? poral grandeur ar y, he could not ima could establish a esting it unto the wo this Apostle was ac dices, and what de shed in common w des, of soon behole ish a powerful and

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rch; and to contement the stress and zeal